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vid pa. 836

...ch veſſel, or any perſon concerned, may appear ...d ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why ſuch veſſel ...id her cargo and appurtenances ſhould not be ...e condemned, and ſold as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That the proceſs and ...roceeding upon any veſſel, that ſhall be retaken ...m the enemy by any perſon or perſons, ſhall be ...in the ſame manner, as is herein provided for other ...veſſels; and if by verdict of the jury, it ſhall appear ...to the judge, that ſuch veſſel was taken by the ...enemy and was retaken by ſuch perſon or perſons, ...before condemnation by the ſaid enemy thereof ...and, the ſaid judge ſhall order ſuch veſſel, with her ...cargo and appurtenances, to be ſold in manner ...aforeſaid, and ſhall order not more than one third, ...nor leſs than one quarter, of what ſhe ſhall ſell ...for, (after paying charges of trial and ſale) to be ...delivered to the captors, as is before provided for ...other veſſels, and the reſidue to be delivered to the ...owner or owners of ſuch veſſel. —— And if ſuch ...veſſel ſo retaken ſhall have been condemned by ...the enemy then the money, ſhe and her cargo and ...appurtenances may ſell for, ſhall be delivered to ...the captors, as is above provided for veſſels be...longing to the ſaid enemy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That each judge of ſuch courts, ſhall appoint an able clerk, who ſhall keep a true and ...ir record of all the proceedings of ſaid court, and ...all be duly ſworn to act in ſaid office, with truth ...nd fidelity, and his atteſtations ſhall be received ...s evidence in all courts of law. *vid, pa. 841.*

...they marched.

And it is further *Ordered*, That all ſuch perſons as marched upon the aforeſaid occaſion and continued any time in the ſervice of this colony, in the character of field officers whether of the militia or minute men, and who did not inliſt into the army, be allowed and directed to make up the accounts, or rolls of their ſervice from the time they ſeverally marched from home, to the time they arrived to their reſpective homes, at the rates following, viz.

Colonels *twelve pounds* per month, Lieutenant-Colonels *nine pounds twelve ſhillings*, Majors *eight pounds*, and Adjutants *three pounds twelve ſhillings*; and lodge them in the ſecretary's office for the conſideration of the court.

And whereas ſome of the men who marched on the alarm aforeſaid, to the places of rendezvous, did from thence return to their homes, without leave of their reſpective officers:

It is further *Reſolved*, That this court highly diſapprove of ſuch unjuſtifiable conduct, whereby not only the lives of their worthy friends and fellow countrymen left in the field but alſo the rights and liberties of their country were greatly endangered; and while the court feels an averſion to cenſure ſuch perſons, have reſolved to order them to be diſcriminated in the minute rolls. It is expected that ſuch conduct in future, be altogether avoided in this Colony, that officers and privates of the militia, faithfully attend their duty when properly called thereto; and that on all alarms, each perſon repair to his place of parade, obſerve the orders, and never quit his poſt until regularly diſmiſſed. And all perſons who in future diſobey this reſolve, will make it indiſpenſibly neceſſary for this court, as well as colony, to exerciſe their reſentment againſt them therefor.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing reſolves be ſtruck by the ſecretary; and that Mr. *Pitts* procure it to be printed in the *Watertown, Cambridge*, and *Worceſter* papers.

Sent up for concurrence, W. COOPER, Speaker P. T.

In Council, Nov. 9, 1775. Read and concurred,

Conſented to, PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'ry.

JAMES OTIS, M. FARLEY,
WALTER SPOONER, J. PALMER,
CALEB CUSHING, S. HOLTEN,
JOSEPH GERRISH, J. FISHER,
JOHN WHETCOMB, M. GILL,
JAMES PRESCOT, JOHN TAYLOR,
ELDAD TAYLOR, B. WHITE.
E. LINCOLN,

A true Copy.

Atteſt, PEREZ MORTON, Dep'y. Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, Thurſday, June 22, 1775.

RESOLVED, That a ſum not exceeding two millions of Spaniſh milled dollars be emitted by the Congreſs in bills of credit for the defence of America.

That the twelve confederated colonies be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit now directed to be emitted for the defence of America.

June 23. *Reſolved*, That the number and denomination of the bills to be emitted be as follows, viz.

49,000 bills of	8 dol. each,	392,000
49 000 do.	7 do.	343.000
49,000 do.	6 do.	294.000
49,000 do.	5 do.	245.000
49,000 do.	4 do.	196,000
49 000 do.	3 do.	147,000
49,000 do.	2 do.	98,000
49 000 do.	1 do.	49,000
11 800 do.	20 do.	236,000
403 800		2,000,000

That the form of the bill be as follows,

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

N. DOLLARS.

THIS bill entitles the bearer to receive *Spaniſh milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or ſilver, according to the reſolutions of the Congreſs, held at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May, A D. 1775.*

Reſolved, That Mr. *Adams*, Mr. *Rutledge*, Mr. *Duane*, Doctor *Franklin*, and Mr. *Wilſon*, be a committee to get proper plates engraved, to provide paper, and to agree with printers to print the above bills.

July 21. *Reſolved*, That Mr. *Richard Bache*, Mr. *Stephen Paſchal*, and Mr. *Michael Hillegas*, be appointed to ſuperintend the preſs, and to have the overſight and care of printing the bills of credit ordered to be ſtruck by this Congreſs.

July 25. *Reſolved*, That a further ſum amounting to the value of one million of Spaniſh milled dollars in bills of thirty dollars each, be emitted.

As the ſigning ſo great a number of bills as has been directed to be iſſued by this Congreſs, will require more time than the members can poſſibly devote to that buſineſs, conſiſtent with the attention to the public ſervice:

Reſolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed and fully authorized to ſign the ſame, viz. Luke Morris, Samuel Meredith, Judah Foulke, Samuel Morris, Frederick Kuhl, Robert Shettle Jones, Thomas Coombe, Ellis Lewis, John Meaſe, Thomas Lawrence, Daniel Clymer, Thomas Barclay, John Maxwel Noſbit, John Bayard, William Craig, Thomas Barlow, John Shee, Iſaac Hazlehurſt, Robert Roberts, Anthony Morris, Mordecai Lewis, George Maſſin, Robert Tuckniſs, Andrew Bunner, William Jackſon, Joſeph Sims, James Milligan, and James Read.

That each of the continental bills be numbered and ſigned by two of the above gentlemen.

That each gentleman, who ſigns the continental bills, be allowed and paid out of the continental treaſury, one dollar and one third of a dollar for each and every thouſand bills ſigned and numbered by him.

That the gentlemen appointed to number and ſign the bills do give their receipt for the ſame, expreſſing the number and denomination of them, and after numbering and ſigning them ſhall deliver the ſame to the continental treaſurers, taking their receipt for the bills ſo delivered.

July 29. *Reſolved*, That Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Eſqrs. be, and they are hereby appointed joint treaſurers of the united colonies: That the treaſurers reſide in Philadelphia; and that they ſhall give bond with ſurety for the faithful performance of their office in the ſum of one hundred thouſand dollars to John Hancock, Henry Middleton, John Dickinſon, John Alſop, Thomas Lynch, Richard Henry Lee, and James Wilſon, Eſquires, and the ſurvivor of them, in truſt for the united colonies.

That the provincial aſſemblies or conventions, do each chooſe a treaſurer for their reſpective colonies, and take ſufficient ſecurity for the faithful performance of the truſt.

That each colony provide ways and means to ſink its proportion of the bills ordered to be emitted by this Congreſs, in ſuch manner as may be moſt effectual and beſt adapted to the condition, circumſtance, and uſual mode of levying taxes in ſuch colony.

That the proportion or quota of each colony be determined according to the number of inhabitants of all ages, including negroes and molattoes in each colony. (1) But as this cannot, at preſent, be aſcertained, that the quotas of the ſeveral colonies be ſettled for the preſent as follows, to undergo a reviſion and correction, when the liſt of each colony is obtained.

New-Hampſhire,	124069 and a half.
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	434244
Rhode-Iſland,	71959 and a half.
Connecticut,	248139
New-York,	248139
New-Jerſey,	161290 and a half.
Penſylvania,	372208 and a half.
Delaware,	37219 and a half.
Maryland,	310175 and a half.
Virginia,	496278
North-Carolina,	248139
South-Carolina,	248139
	3,000,000

That each colony pay its reſpective quota in four equal annual payments; the firſt payment to be made on or before the laſt day of November, which will be in the year of our Lord 1779, the ſecond on or before the laſt day of November 1780, the third on or before the laſt day of November 1781, and the fourth and laſt on or before the laſt day of November 1782.

And that for this end the ſeveral provincial aſſemblies, or conventions, provide for laying and levying taxes in their reſpective provinces or colonies, towards ſinking the continental bills: That the ſaid bills be received by the collectors in payment of ſuch taxes, and be by the ſaid collectors paid into the hands of the provincial treaſurers with all ſuch other monies as they may receive in lieu of the continental bills, which other monies the ſaid provincial treaſurers ſhall endeavour to get exchanged for continental bills; and where that cannot be done, ſhall ſend to the continental treaſurers, the deficiency in ſilver or gold, with the bills, making up the quota to be ſunk in that year, taking care to cut, by a circular punch, of one inch diameter, an hole in each bill, and to croſs the ſame, thereby to render them unpaſſable, though the ſum or value is to remain fairly legible: And the continental treaſurers, as faſt as they receive the ſaid quotas, ſhall, with the aſſiſtance of a committee of five perſons, to be appointed by the Congreſs, if ſitting, or by the aſſembly or convention of the province of Pennſylvania, examine and count the continental bills, and in the preſence of the ſaid committee, burn and deſtroy them. And the ſilver and gold ſent them, to make up the deficiences, or quotas, they ſhall retain in their hands until demanded in redemption of continental bills, that may be brought to them for that purpoſe, which bills ſo redeemed, they ſhall alſo burn and deſtroy, in preſence of the ſaid committee. And the treaſurers whenever they have ſilver or gold in their hands, for the redemption of continental bills, ſhall adverti...e the ſame, ſignifying that they are ready to give ſilver or gold for ſuch bills, to all perſons requiring it in exchange.

The provincial treaſurers and collectors are to have ſuch allowances for their reſpective ſervices, as ſhall be directed by the ſeveral aſſemblies or conventions, to be paid by their reſpective province or colony.

That the continental treaſurers be allowed for their ſervices, this year, five hundred dollars each.

A copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

(1) See index, under Negroes.

See indexes, under Army, britiſh. See indexes, under Men of War. See index, under Army of the United Colonies. See American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. See index, under Congreſs. Continental. See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971, & Army, britiſh, in index, under that head. When the battle was at Concord, & Charleſtown, ſee pa. 729, 8, & pa. 754.

(8) See index, under Town of Boston. (9) See index, under Congress Provincial. (10) See index, under Church Benj.

CAMBRIDGE, November 16.

Last Tuesday a courier arrived here from the continental army in Canada, with dispatches for his Excellency the Commander in Chief, containing the following moſt intereſting intelligence, viz.

Extract of a Letter from General MONTGOMERY, *dated at the Camp near St. John's, Nov. 3, 1775.*

"I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint you, the garriſon ſurrendered laſt night; this morning we take poſſeſſion, and to-morrow the priſoners will ſet off. Incloſed you have the Capitulation, which I hope will meet with your approbation, and that of the Honourable Continental Congreſs.

"Some priſoners arrived, who had been taken in an action with Governor Carleton at Longueil. He made an attempt to land with 34 boats full of men. Warner's detachment, conſiſting of the Green-Mountain boys and ſecond regiment of Yorkers, repulſed them with great loſs. This, I believe, is his laſt effort.—Colonel Eaſton and Major Brown with that corps, and Mr. Livingſton with 1000 Canadians, are gone towards the mouth of the Sorrell, puſhing Colonel Allen M'Lean before them. M'Lean had ſome Canadians with him, who were, by the point of the bayonet, forced into the ſervice. You may eaſily judge how THEY will fight."

St. JOHN'S, 21 November, 1775.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION proposed by Major Charles Preſton, *for his Majeſty's Forts at* St. John's, *in the Province of* Canada.

ARTICLE I.

ALL acts of hoſtility ſhall ceaſe on both ſides, till the Articles of Capitulation ſhall be agreed upon and ſigned.

ANSWER. *Agreed.*

ART. II. The garriſon ſhall be allowed all the honours of war, and ſuffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the moſt convenient port in America; from thence to embark for Great-Britain, as ſoon as they ſhall be furniſhed with tranſports and proviſion by his excellency General Gage, or commander in chief of his majeſty's troops in America.

ANSWER. *The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war. This is due to their fortitude and perſeverance.—The non commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers ſhall ground their arms on the plain South of the fort, and immediately embark on board ſuch boats as ſhall be provided for that purpoſe. The officers ſhall keep their ſide arms, and their fire arms ſhall be put up in a box, and delivered to them when theſe unhappy diſputes are ended, if they do not abuſe to diſpoſe of them before.——The garriſon muſt go to Connecticut government, or ſuch other province as the Continental Congreſs ſhall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences ſhall be compromiſed, or till they are exchanged. Our priſoners have been conſtantly treated with a brotherly affection. The effects of the garriſon ſhall not be with-held from them.*

ART. III. An officer or Quarter-Maſter from each corps ſhall be allowed to paſs to Montreal upon parole of honour, there to tranſact and ſettle the buſineſs of his reſpective corps, and to bring up their baggage, cloathing and pay; for which purpoſe they ſhall be furniſhed with carts and batteaux.

ANSWER. *Agreed to in the fulleſt latitude.*

ART. IV. The Canadian gentlemen, inhabitants, and other perſons reſiding in this province, and now in St. John's, ſhall be permitted to return, unmoleſted, to their reſpective homes, with their arms and baggage, and remain ſecure in their property and effects.

ANSWER. *Anſwered in the ſecond article; the Canadian gentlemen and others, being part of the garriſon.*

ART. V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken proper care of, and permitted to join their reſpective corps, or return to their reſpective homes, upon their recovery.

ANSWER. *The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken care of by their own ſurgeons, and when recovered follow their reſpective corps.*

ART. VI. As ſoon as the above articles ſhall be ſigned, Major Preſton will deliver up the fort, with the ammunition, proviſions, &c.

ANSWER. *To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock the garriſon will march out, having firſt collected their baggage and effects together in a convenient place for imbarkation, and leaving a guard for its protection. The officers muſt be upon honour with reſpect to their baggage. Should any Canadian or others effect his eſcape, his baggage ſhall be given as plunder to the troops.*

—The Quarter-Maſter-General, with proper aſſiſtants, will attend at 8 o'clock, to receive the artillery, ammunition, naval ſtores, &c.——The deſerters from the Continental army ſhall not be included in the ſtipulation for the garriſon.——The commanding officer to ſign and deliver the Articles of Capitulation by ſun ſet this evening.

(Signed) CH'S PRESTON, Major 26th Regt. commanding at St. John's.

To the *American* SOLDIERY.

WORTHY FELLOW SOLDIERS,

WHEN I take a view of the extenſive country we inhabit, and conſider the amazing rapidity with which it has emerged from a ſtate of favage barbarity, in which it was a century and an half paſt involved, when I traverſe the pleaſant fields, and take a ſurvey of the elegant buildings, and beautiful landſcapes, riſing to my view, where not long ſince the impenetrable foreſts, and inhoſpitable wilds, the haunts of prowling wolves, forbid the approach of the affrighted traveller; when I view theſe once dreary waſtes bloſſoming as the roſe, and teeming with an ample ſupply of all the conveniences of life; in fine, when I attend to the almoſt incredible rapidity of population in the American colonies, I am ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the bountiful rewards of the induſtry of our worthy forefathers, and cannot forbear anticipating the future grandeur of this weſtern world. The number of inhabitants according to the moſt accurate eſtimates that have been made, doubles in every period of twenty-five years; the continental Congreſs has eſtimated the number of inhabitants in eleven colonies at 3,000,000, equal to about three fifths of thoſe in the whole iſland of Great-Britain. In the year 1800, according to the foregoing calculation, it will amount to 6,000,000. Let us ſtretch our ideas to the year 2,000 and our computation furniſhes us with the number of one thouſand five hundred and thirty ſix millions, a computation which almoſt exceeds human conception; but it is not greater than what may rationally be expected if they continue to increaſe in the proportion they have hitherto done: It may perhaps be objected, that in indulging the fullies of too ſanguine an imagination, I have neglected to conſider, that as the rapid increaſe of inhabitants in the American colonies has proceeded chiefly from that ſpirit of emigration, which in conſequence of the cheapneſs of lands, and healthineſs of the climate, has actuated the Europeans of almoſt all nations to purchaſe freeholds for their families, and as theſe unappropriated lands are daily becoming leſs extenſive, this ſource of population muſt in a ſhort time fail us: I know it is an axiom in politics that beyond a determinate degree of population in any country, the proportion of the increaſe of number diminiſhes; but to anſwer theſe objections, I need only point to thoſe almoſt unbounded deſarts which extend from our moſt weſtern ſettlements to the peaceful ocean, regions hitherto unexplored by the moſt indefatigable reſearches: To this pleaſing proſpect, if we add the proportionable improvements in agriculture, the military, and polite arts and ſciences, together with that increaſe of wealth and importance, which will reſult from an unconfined trade; they may perhaps render this once *deſpicable country* the moſt *powerful* and *auguſt* empire which the annals of hiſtory can boaſt. Let us look around us then, my fellow ſoldiers, let us contemplate this pleaſing figure, let us make a tokena pauſe, and then aſk ourſelves, whether we are willing to relinquiſh, not only our preſent enjoyments, but all our hopes of ſecuring happineſs and freedom for our children; and thereby ſpurn thoſe privileges which the God of nature has conferred upon us in ſuch munificent profuſion? let us aſk ourſelves whether we will ſee our wives and children, with every thing that is dear to us, ſubjected to the cheerleſs yoke of uncontrouled deſpotiſm? or, are any of us at a loſs concerning our duty in this day of general diſtreſs? let us repair to the graves of our ſleeping forefathers; let us conſult their venerable manes upon this momentous occaſion; would they not if it were poſſible re-animate their intombed duſt, or burſt forth from their gloomy caverns, and point to thoſe wounds they received in ſecuring the country which gave us birth, from the inhuman depredations of their faithleſs enemies? would they not recount the numerous perils to which they were expoſed, in croſſing a wide ocean; the hardſhips and almoſt inſurmountable difficulties they encountered in every form? would they not with a degree of noble indignation upbraid us with ingratitude to *them*, and want of ſpirit, and manly reſolution, in *cruelly* heſitating one moment, to defend, and ſecure to our poſterity, what coſt *them* ſo much blood and treaſure? let us cloath our faces with an ingenuous bluſh for our criminal indifference; let us drop a grateful tear in tribute to the memory of men, the very relation of whoſe diſinterreſted exertions, and unparalleled ſufferings, ſhould be ſufficient to inſpire us with an heroic ardour in the glorious enterpriſe of tranſmitting to our children, thoſe ſacred rights to which we ourſelves were born; let us fly to the only means left for our deliverance, and ſwear to thoſe venerable ſhades, that their ſons will never diſgrace *their* unſullied names, with the execrable epithet of ſlave. But if theſe conſiderations are not ſufficient to inſpire us with fortitude and reſolution, there are ſtill higher motives which cannot fail to unite us in this noble ſtruggle. We are engaged, my fellow ſoldiers, in the cauſe of Virtue, of Liberty, of God. For God's ſake then let us play the man; for God's ſake let us neglect no requiſite precautions, to fruſtrate the cruel attempts of our remorſeleſs foes; for God's ſake let us encourage regularity and good order in the army, by paying implicit obedience to the commands of our officers; let us conſider the importance of diſcipline, and the terror which the exacteſt uniformity in performing the military manœuvres generally ſtrikes upon the moſt experienced enemy.——

What rendered the Spartan army the glory of the Grecian empire, and cauſed even *Xerxes* himſelf to tremble, but that hardy mode of diſcipline to which they were from their infancy, by the law of Lycurgus, habituated? what, but an unreſerved confidence of the Roman ſoldiers in the abilities of their commanders, enabled them to conquer an illuſtrious *Hannibal*? what, but an unremitted attention to the art of war, procured them the empire of the world, by wreſting it from the hands of the *Grecian warriors*? what, but a neglect of *this* rendered them an eaſy prey to their ſavage neighbours?—In ſhort, theſe are the neceſſary arts by which the glory of the *Britiſh arms* has extended to the moſt diſtant ſhores: Let *Americans* catch that beautiful regularity, and hardy form of diſcipline, which *Britons*, through debauchery and effeminacy are loſing; let us not conſider theſe matters as of little importance; they are abſolutely neceſſary in a *ſtanding army*, of the greateſt importance in a *militia*; we may hope then that the *latter* will, by the wiſdom of our ſenators, be immediately put under proper regulations, ſince their aſſiſtance may be rendered indiſpenſably neceſſary in any emergency; let us be conſtant in attending our duty, and in guarding our lines, that we may be ready at all times to repel our enemy. Though they may not perhaps venture without the reach of their cannon, yet they will doubtleſs endeavour to plunder our poſſeſſions, to ſatisfy their hunger, as in the weſt-Iſles; and we cannot be too vigilant in our endeavours to fruſtrate them; let us reſolve to follow our officers to an honourable death, or a glorious victory; it were *ſtill* only dying a few days ſooner, than we otherwiſe ſhould; 'tis only loſing a few days of a devoted life; if we live to conquer we gain our freedom, and reap the fruits of it. Our cruel enemies have forced us to paſs the rubicon, we have begun the noble work, and there is no retreating; the King of Britain has proclaimed us rebels(2) the ſword is drawn, and the ſcabbard muſt be thrown away; a ſpeedy no medium between a glorious defence and the moſt abject ſlavery; if we fail in our endeavours to repel the aſſaults of tyranny, we are to expect no mercy; the *brave*, but *miſerable Corſicans*, may ſerve for an example of the unrelenting ravages of enraged deſpotiſm(3). On the other hand, the ſtates of *Holland* ſupply us with inſtances of happineſs and glory, procured by a noble ſtand againſt abſolute power; the world not with ſtanding the abſolute independance of the *latter*, would our inexorable oppreſſors not liſten to our juſt complaints? but *at all events*, we are determined not to ſubmit to a *ſyſtem of tyranny*, little inferior to that *ſlaviſh ſyſtem* in which the ſultan or the *Turkiſh Sultan* are paid. Our enemies have ridiculed our courage and military ſkill; but by *dear bought experience* they have been convinced of their error, they are obliged to ſubmit to the mortification of being confined within a few acres of land, miſerably fed upon a *beggarly pittance of half ſtarved animal food*. We are driving them from our fortreſſes in the weſt; our privateers are daily ſeizing valuable cargoes of proviſions, and other articles upon the ſeas, where we leaſt expected ſucceſs; in fine we are ſupplying ourſelves with every thing, neceſſary to ſupport the war. New ſchemes of œconomy are inventing, and I doubt not, but we ſhall find our calamities, in a ſhort time, conſiderably alleviated, if not *by foreign trade*, yet by *induſtry* and *frugality*, which are making ſuch rapid progreſs throughout the continent. Approving Heaven has hitherto ſmiled upon almoſt every enterprize. Though from a natural affection to our mother country, and a reluctance to the effuſion of human blood, we quietly ſuffered the enemy to take poſſeſſion of, and fortify the town of Boſton; yet they can boaſt no advantages which they have acquired by their *arms*; except *one dear bought ſpot* which, by ſuperiority of numbers, they *with difficulty* obtained. A few more noble exertions, my brave fellow ſoldiers, a few more ſpirited ſtruggles, and we ſecure our liberties; a few more ſucceſsful battles, and we are a *free* and happy people; we will *then* retire to our families, and whilſt we are regaling ourſelves with ſocial feſtivity, entertain our liſtening children with the fatigues and dangers to which they owe their freedom, and ſhew the ſcars, of the honourable wounds we received in the field of battle. Happy the man who can ſay that he was one of thoſe heroes! that put the finiſhing ſtroke to this arduous work, in ſerenity may he paſs his future days, and when ſatisfied with life, and expiring under the ſmiles of an *approving conſcience*, bequeath the *indelible patrimony* to his grateful children.

A SOLDIER.

Cambridge, Nov. 14, 1775.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES Nov. 8th, 1775.

IN order that the Soldiers on the Sea Coaſt may be conveniently billeted and enabled to provide for themſelves and Families Neceſſaries for the enſuing Winter:

RESOLVED, That the Captains of thoſe Companies on the Sea Coaſt Service, who are deſirous of receiving their Wages before the Term of their Inliſtments is expired, have Liberty to make up the Muſter Rolls of their reſpective Companies, to the firſt of November Inſtant, expreſſing each Man's Name, Rank, Time of Inliſtment, Time in the Service, Pay received, Balance due, each in ſeparate Columns; which Muſter Rolls being attended before a Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall be lodged in the Secretary's Office, for Inſpection and Payment. And alſo that the Sub-Agents, and others, who have had the Care of Billeting ſaid Soldiers (by Order of Congreſs) have Liberty to exhibit their Accounts for ſaid Billeting to the ſaid firſt of November; and lodge the ſame in the Office aforeſaid for Payment. And that Mr. Hopkins procure this Reſolve to be printed in the Cambridge Paper.

Sent up for Concurrence,

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, Nov. 9th, 1775.

Read and Concurred, PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Conſented to,

James Otis,	B. Lincoln,
W. Spooner,	J. Palmer,
Caleb Cuſhing,	S. Holten,
Joſeph Gerriſh,	Jabez Fiſher,
John Whetcomb,	Moſes Gill,
James Preſcott,	John Taylor,
Eldad Taylor,	B. White.
M. Farley,	

A true Copy. Atteſt. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

IN compliance with an order of the Hon. the Houſe of Repreſentatives for the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, paſſed the 8th of November inſt. the Freeholders and others who were Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, and were qualified according to Law to Vote for Repreſentatives in May, 1774, and are now diſperſed, are hereby notified and warned to aſſemble and meet at the Meeting Houſe in Watertown, on Tueſday the 28th of ſaid November, 9 o'clock, P. M. then and there to Elect and Depute one perſon being a freeholder (if they ſee cauſe) in the room of Dr. Benjamin Church, jun. lately expelled ſaid Houſe, for enderly uring in corroſpondence on a ſecret and criminal Correſpondence (10) with the Enemy, to ſit for and repreſent the ſaid Town of Boſton in the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Colony, for the remaining part of this year, at their Seſſion or Seſſions to be held from time to time, until the diſſolution thereof.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk of Boſton.

Watertown, November 11, 1775.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all commiſſion officers, that ſuffered loſs of cloathing or armour, in the late engagement on Bunker's-Hill, that expect any allowance therefor, that they exhibit a juſt account of ſuch loſs, with proper vouchers to aſcertain the ſame, to the ſubſcribers, on the 28 day of the next meeting of the general court, that proper order may be taken thereon.

Watertown,	ABNER ELLIS, JOSIAH STONE,	Committee appointed to conſider the ſame.
November 10. 1775.	EDW RAWSON,	

By Order of the Quarter Maſter-General.

WANTED directly, for the uſe of the continental army, a number of TEAMS, to be employed in the camps, where they may have good encouragement and immediate employ, by applying to John Goddard, at his lodgings at Mr. Samuel Chandler's in Cambridge, or to Mr. Robert Champney's Deputy-Waggon-Maſter in Roxbury. It is deſired that people would exert themſelves, as they value the ſafety of their country.

JOHN GODDARD, W. M. G.

If Mr. Samuel Townſend, foreman of Mr. Perkins's pearl-ſh works, is out of the town of Boſton, he is deſired to make it known by a letter to Mr. Joſhua Brewſter, of Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

TAKEN up, in Bradford, a red Mare, with a Star in her forehead, her left hind foot white, and white ſpots on each flank and under the ſaddle, paces and trots, her mane hangs on the left ſide. Whoever has loſt ſaid mare, may have her by applying to Obadiah Kimball, of ſaid Bradford, paying charges.

RAN away from me the Subſcriber, 23d September laſt, a Negro man about 40 years of age, of a ſhort ſtature, a yellowiſh black, very artful in his turn, took away with him a blue jacket and breeches, check ſhirt, and one white holland ditto, a felt hat with large brims, and a great coat of a brown nut colour, and a pair mixt colour'd yarn ſtockings. Whoever will ſecure him ſo that I may have ſaid Negro again ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

New-Haven, 16th Nov. 1775. ESTHER MORRIS.

(1) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (2) See index, under Army Britiſh. (3) See index, under Corſica & Paoli, Vol. 2. (4) See index, under Continental Congreſs & Lift of Grievances, pa. 971. (5) See indexes, under Petitions, Addreſſes, & Letters, & under Congreſs Continental. (6) See Grants Speech, pa. 710. (7) See index, under Vocal, &c.

LONDON, August 19.

Most of the Printers of the London papers have been served with notices, that the Attorney General has filed informations, ex officio, against them. The subject matter of those prosecutions is not yet known, but it is imagined the foundation of them is the advertisement from the Constitutional Society. *see index, under that head.*

August 26. The Sukey, a snow, Capt. Parks, from Ireland, with salt provisions for Boston, is said to be lost in her passage, and all on board perished.

So critical are the affairs of Europe at this juncture, that the smallest disagreement between any of the southern powers, would be productive immediately of a war; of this they all seem convinced, and on that account behave with the greatest complaisance to each other.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) October 28.

AFTER Lord Dunmore with his troops and the navy, had been for several weeks seizing the persons and property of his Majesty's peaceable subjects in this colony, on Wednesday night last a party from an armed tender landed near Hampton, and took away a valuable Negro man slave and a sail from the owner; next morning there appeared off the mouth of Hampton river, a large armed schooner, a sloop, and three tenders, with soldiers on board, and a message was received at Hampton, from Capt. Squires, on board the schooner, that he would that day land and burn the town; on which a company of regulars and company of minute-men, who had been placed there in consequence of former threats, denounced against that place, made the best disposition to prevent their landing, aided by a body of militia, who were suddenly called together on that occasion. The enemy accordingly attempted to land, but were retarded by some boats sunk across the channel for that purpose; upon this they fired several small cannon at the provincials, without any effect, who, in return, discharged their small arms so effectually, as to make the enemy move off, with the loss of several men, as it is believed; but they, 'tis said, in the mean time, burnt down a house belonging to Mr. Cooper on that river.

On intelligence of this reaching Williamsburg, about nine at night a company of riflemen were dispatched to the aid of Hampton, and the Col. of the 2d regiment sent to take the command of the whole, who, with the company, arrived about eight o'clock next morning. The enemy had, in the night, cut through the boats sunk, and made a passage for their vessels, which were drawn up close to the town, and began to fire upon it soon after the arrival of the party from Williamsburg; but as soon as our men were so disposed as to give them a few shot, they went off so hastily that our people took a small tender with 5 white men, 1 woman, and 2 slaves, 6 swivels, 7 muskets, some small arms and other things, a sword, pistols, and several papers belonging to a Lieutenant Wright, who made his escape by jumping overboard, and swimming away with Mr. King's Negro man, who are on shore, and a pursuit, it is hoped, may overtake them. There were in the vessel two men mortally wounded, one is since dead, and the other near his end; besides which, we are informed nine men were seen to be thrown overboard from one of the vessels. We have not a man even wounded. The vessels went over to Norfolk, and we are informed the whole force from thence is intended to visit Hampton to-day. If they come, we hope our brave troops are prepared for them, as we can with pleasure assure the public that every part of them behaved with spirit and bravery, and are wishing for another skirmish.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

In CONGRESS, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1775.

RESOLVED, That a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America since March last, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the facts related, the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them. (3) Also the number and value of the vessels, inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained. Also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent.

That Mr. Deane, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Wythe, be a Committee for this purpose.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary. (a)

Capt. Stiles arrived here yesterday from Bermuda. Coming out he spoke with a vessel that left London the 10th of September, the Captain of whom informed him that he sailed with three men of war and twenty five transports, with 5000 Hanoverians, bound for Charlestown South Carolina. *A Mistake!*

(5) *see indexes, Vol. 2, 3, & 4, under Regulators.* (6) *see pa. 839*

NEW-YORK, November 9.

The following information received by express from South-Carolina may be depended upon, viz.

That they have 3000 men in actual pay, and 500 horse on the frontiers. Col. Gadsden, commander in chief, and Col. Isaac Hugers, second Colonel of 1st regiment. Second regiment, Col. Moultrie; Isaac Motte, Lieut. Colonel late of the Royal Americans. Fort Johnson fortified, and garrisoned with 450 men. Mount Pleasant fortified with 4 cannon, two hundred men stationed to prevent the shipping coming in water. No provisions allowed the king's troops. Two schooners fitted out, mounting 14 and 12 guns, and full manned as can be. (4) At three forts in Charles-Town, and the first battalion fortified with cannon. An intrenchment about four miles from town laid out; tools made, and men ready to begin the intrenchment when the express came away.—Women and children almost all moved out of town, and barracks built for them in the country. They have no scarcity of powder, and the quantity daily increasing. 2000 men in uniforms, blue faced with red. Light-horse scarlet faced with white, & well furnished. The militia in the country in the same order; drill-serjeants having been sent among them many months ago. The regulators in the back country, who have been under arms, have entered into a treaty to remain neuter; Thomas Fletcher and Patrick Cunningham, their chiefs, are now in Charlestown. (6) The people are under no apprehensions from their negroes.—The Hon. Wm. Henry Drayton, the worthy judge of the superior court has made a treaty with the Cherokees to assist the inhabitants in case of necessity. *see index, under South Carolina.*

By Letters from Philadelphia, dated last Thursday, we learn, That a Schooner was just arrived there from New Providence, the Master of which reported, that a Ship of War and two Transports arrived at that Island from Boston, and demanded all the Cannon and Warlike Stores in that Place, but was not permitted to take off any part of either of the Articles; however, the Soldiers, consisting of one company, were embarked and sailed.

Capt. Robinson, in a Ship from Jamaica for Bristol, was cast away the 24th of September, on the Martlers; and out of five Gallooms, that sailed from Campeachy, four were dismasted, two of which put into Georgia, two more into South Carolina, and the fifth supposed to be lost.

The Captain of the Tamar Frigate took the Powder and Cash out of the Gallooms, on their Arrival at Carolina; but the Spanish Capts in a few Days after took Charge of the Money themselves.

CAMBRIDGE, November 16.

Yesterday se'nnight Captain Robbins, bound from Ireland to Boston, in a schooner, laden with Beef, Tongues Butter, Potatoes, and Eggs, (all much wanted for the butchering & victualling these) was taken by a two-mast boat from Beverly, and carried in there. Capt. Robbins, who has been brought to town, informs us, that he left Ireland the 24th of September, at which time five regiments were embarking on board seven ships and one brig, for Boston, and 'twas said that those were all the troops design'd thence this fall, though a large reinforcement was to be sent in the spring, to make up an army of 22,000 men. Capt. Robbins brought papers to the 16th of September, which are not come to hand; also the King's proclamation (inserted in the last page) declaring the Colonists rebels. Capt. Robbins says, The common people of Ireland were almost unanimous in favour of the Americans, and that only those in favour of government, appeared against us.

Thursday last, at one o'clock P. M. about 300 of the enemy landed at Lechmere's point, covered by the guns of 2 or 3 men of war, which lay off the westerly part of Boston. The tide was very full and our men were retarded in getting on to the point by being obliged to pass a ford near breast high. The enemy urged on by the prospect of getting a little lean beef; took the advantage of stealing away 5 or 6 cows, and 2 or 3 horses; and then, on discovering our men advancing towards them, ran down to their boats with the greatest precipitation. Our troops fired upon them as they went off, and killed and wounded several; but how many they lost we have not been able to learn. Two of our soldiers were wounded by cannon balls from the ships, which kept up an incessant fire upon our men while in pursuit of the regulars.

A gentleman who lately came out of Boston, assures, That the ministerial rebels in Boston, by order of their General, Howe, have taken down the pulpit and all the pews in the old South meeting-house, and are using it for a riding school;—this he saw. That the house once set apart for the true worship and service of GOD, turned into a den for thieves!

Tuesday, last week, a privateer from Beverly, took and carried in there a vessel, Richie master, bound from Boston to Annapolis-Royal, laden with dry goods, &c. on a trading voyage. (4)

Last week the privateers from Plymouth, took and carried in there several vessels employed in the service of the ministerial butchers in Boston; among others, Capt. John Hatch of Boston.

Governor Martin's proclamation of the 8th of August, was burnt at Hillsborough, in North-Carolina, by the hands of the common hangman, in pursuance of an order from the congress, for that purpose. *see index, under North Carolina*

Saturday last the general assembly of this colony adjourned to Wednesday the 29th of November instant.

MARRIED] At East-Greenwich, John Singer Dexter, Esq; to Miss Polly Pearee, of that Town.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, in Salem, last Thursday morning, a small red HORSE, with a mane swaggle tail, and a white star in his face. Whoever will return the said horse to the Subscriber, or leave him with the Printers hereof, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and be paid all necessary charges. JOSEPH HILLER.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, CAMBRIDGE.

(A) Thomas Armor, Thomas Allayne, Esq; Braintree.

(B) Andrew Beers, Needham, Ebenezer Bacon, Nicholas Byne, Roxbury, William Bennett, Concord Bath, Joseph Babcock, Milton, Peter Brown, Jonathan Bridge, Roxbury, John Baker, Milton.

(C) Daniel Crosby, Samuel Cobb, Concord, Capt. William Church, Marshfield, William Cooper, Esq; Watertown, Hezel Chamberlin, Dr. J. Cogswell, Wm. Coffin, Capt. Edward Cuffin.

(D) Capt. Michael Dowdall, Samuel Dean, 3. Wm. Douglass, John Doolittle, Edward Davis, Esq;

(E) John Erskine.

(F) Thomas Fulton, George Frances, William Fowle, Lynn, Joshua Fulton, Marlborough.

(G) General Nathaniel Green, Samuel Grave, Wm. Gordon, Roxbury, David Gray, Capt. Samuel Gale, Abel Gridley, Benjamin Gale, John Green, Nathaniel Goodwin, Plymouth

(H) Michael Hoofial, Thomas Hughes, Coulson Hickeox, David Hyslop, Brookline.

(J) John Johnston, Abijah Jickling, John Jamison, Benjamin Johnston, Thomas Jones, Esq; David Jeffries, Waltham.

(L) Andrew Longstreet, Roxbury, Major Wm. Lee, David Lounsbury, Reuben Lockwood.

(M) Robert McKenzie, Curtis Mills.

(O) Amos Orne, Esq; Benj. Oliver, 2. Roxbury.

(P) Oliver Porter, Esq. Caleb Prentice, Reading, Amos Peck, Roxbury, Joseph Peck, Jesse Pratt, Marshfield.

(R) John Rowse, Sittingham.

(S) Josiah Seymor, 2 Roxbury, John Stevens jun. Esq; Elijah Spofford, New Rowley, Wm. Shattuck, Newton, Nathan Stevens, James Swan, Alexander Stewart, Daniel Seymor, 2, John Stevens, Dr. Silas Sentery, Wm. Strong, Roxbury, Edward Seitz, David Strahlar, Ezek. Stedman, 300.

(T) Joseph Trumbull Esq; 5. Leonard Thomas, Roxbury.

(W) Capt. Crimson William, 2. David Wade, Col. Charles Webb, David Wilkerson, 2. John Wheeler, Nathaniel Whitney, Timothy Way, George Williams.

N. B. Those Letters with no Towns affixed, are for Cambridge.

Two or three dozen of

Genuine Turlington's BALSAM of LIFE,

to be sold, 1 gallon of the Printers hereof.

DESERTED from the subscriber, on the first instant, a Negro man, named Cuffee, a strait-limb'd, likely fellow, about twenty-one years of age; had on when he went away, a light-coloured ratteen jacket, lined with striped homespun, a pair of sheepskin breeches, a check woolen shirt, a pair of light mixed worsted stockings, ribb'd, a beaver hat, and a pair of half boots; and also took with him a blue fustian coat, with white metal buttons.——I do therefore hereby promise a reward of ten dollars to any person who will apprehend the said Negro, and secure him in any Goal within any of the United Colonies, to be paid upon receiving information thereof; and will further pay all necessary expence attending the same.

JONATHAN BOWMAN.

Pownalborough, Nov. 8 1775.

N B. It is supposed that, as he went off in company with a rifle-man, he intended to join the army.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Lieut. Nehemiah Wyman, of Woburn, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Abel Wyman of said Woburn, and all who are indebted to said estate are desired to pay their respective debts to Abel Wyman aforesaid, who is administrator to said deceased's estate.

RAN away, 3d of September, from Samuel Sellon, formerly of Boston, farrier, an apprentice boy named Josias Foster, with brown short hair about 18 years of age, a little round shouldered, has lost the first joint of the fore finger on the right hand. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to his master, now living in Leicester, shall have one dollar reward.

SAMUEL SELLON.

Leicester, November 7, 1775.

WHEREAS a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, on Otter-Creek, lands adjourned unto the first Wednesday in January next, at 9 of the clock in the morning, at the house of Nathaniel Child, Esq; of Woodstock, in the county of Windham, for the sale of all such proprietors rights (or such part thereof) as shall then be delinquent in the payment of taxes heretofore granted by said proprietors, which taxes are ordered to be paid to Mr. Isaac Stone, of said Woodstock, collector, or to Capt. Elisha Child, treasurer.

Woodstock, Nov. 4 1775. ELISHA CHILD, Prop. Clk.

To be SOLD cheap, by

JOSEPH HOVEY, Innholder in Danvers,

A Quantity of Chocolate and Shells, Coffee, Rhode-Island Cheese, new Flour, West-India Rum, Paper, Candles.—Cash given for all sorts of horse-tail Cloth, Mittens, and Oats.

Said Hovey has to sell, at his shop near the sign of the Anchor in Cambridge,—Chocolate per best or pound, and sundry other articles cheap for cash.

BENJAMIN FRENCH, jun.

Of Dunstable, in New Hampshire,

INFORMS those that take the News-Papers of him, that the six months he agreed to ride with the said papers will expire the 23d instant; he likewise informs them he is obliged to make payment to the printers weekly; therefore he earnestly intreats that his customers would not fail to pay their respective balances before or at the 23d instant, and not oblige him to dun repeatedly, as he is so present in want of the money. Those that live off the road, are desired to pay their respective balances to the persons that their papers are left with, within the abovementioned time.

DESERTED from Colonel Woodbridge's regiment and Capt. Cary's company, on the first instant, Martin Nash, of Granby, about 25 years of age, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on a light cloth coloured coat, and had with him a new soldier's coat, just drawn out of the store, had dark short hair, naturally curs east and trim, and is a good friend to the tavern-keepers, carried away a long gun of Gen. Pomeroy's make, a cartridge box and good stock of ammunition belonging to the province. Whoever will take up said deserter and send or bring him to this camp, shall have two dollars reward and all necessary charges paid by me. JOHN COWLS, Capt.

Camp near Prospect Hill, Nov. 25, 1775.

P. S. Said Nash is like to be at Brattleborough, and I desire the Selectmen or Committee of Correspondence or Inspection in any town where any said deserter shall be found, to take care to send him forthwith, according to vote of congress.

STRAYED or stolen, the 8th day of October last, from the subscriber, a large yearling mare COLT, as big as a middling two-year old one, of a dusk colour, almost black, trots all, with the picture of a Heart in her forehead, with a blaze from it's hair more grawed or cut off. Whoever will take up said colt and bring her to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble by me. JOHN HOWARD, of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire. Said Howard lives near Col. Fryer.

WANTED to hire, a journeyman BAKER. Any such one, who can be well recommended, may have employ, by applying immediately to ISAAC SHERMAN of Dorchester.

(a) *see Proceedings of the Court & Town of Boston, relative to this pa. 1045.*

(1) *see index, under Army Bretish.*

(2) *see index, under Army of the United Colonies*

(3) *see index under Congress Committees of.*

(4) *see index, under Naval affairs.*

LONDON.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION

For suppressing Rebellion and Sedition.

GEORGE, R.

WHEREAS many of our subjects in divers parts of our Colonies and Plantations in North-America, misled by dangerous and ill designing men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and sustained them, after various disorderly acts committed in disturbance of the public peace, to the obstruction of lawful commerce, and to the oppression of our loyal subjects carrying on the same, have at length proceeded to open and avowed rebellion, by arraying themselves in a hostile manner to withstand the execution of the law, and traiterously preparing, ordering, and levying war against us: And whereas there is reason to apprehend such rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traiterous correspondence, counsels, and comfort of divers wicked and desperate persons within this realm: To the end therefore that none of our subjects may neglect or violate their duty through any doubt of protection which the law will afford to their loyalty and zeal; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring, that not only all our officers civil and military, are obliged to exert their utmost endeavours to suppress such rebellion, and to bring the traitors to justice; but that all our subjects of this realm and the dominions thereunto belonging are bound by law to be aiding and assisting in the suppression of such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traiterous conspiracies and attempts against our crown and dignity: And we do accordingly strictly charge and command all officers as well civil as military, and all other our obedient and loyal subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to withstand and suppress such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all treasons and traiterous conspiracies which they shall know to be against us, our crown and dignity; and for that purpose, that they transmit to one of our principal secretaries of state, or other proper officer, due and full information of all persons who shall be found carrying on correspondence with, or in any manner aiding or abetting the persons, now in open arms and rebellion against our government within any of our colonies and plantations in North-America, to the end to bring to condign punishment the authors, perpetrators, and abettors of such traiterous designs.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the twenty-third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the fifteenth year of our reign. GOD save the KING.

A PROCLAMATION

For a Public THANKSGIVING.

ALTHOUGH the Consequences of the unnatural, cruel and barbarous Measures adopted and pursued by the British Administration, great and distressing Calamities are brought upon our oppressed Country, and on this Colony in particular; we feel the dreadful Effects of Civil War, which America is stained with the Blood of her valiant Sons, who have bravely fallen in the laudable Defence of our Rights and Privileges:—Our Capital, late the Seat of Justice, Opulence and Virtue, is unjustly wrested from its proper Owners, who are obliged to flee from the Iron Hand of Tyranny for an Asylum in the unrelenting Arms of Oppression:—Our Sea-Ports greatly distress'd, and Towns burnt by the Fury, who have added the Parts of barbarous Incendiaries.—And although this wise and holy Governor of the World, has, in his righteous Providence, sent Drought to this Colony, and wasting Sickness into many of our Towns; yet we have the greatest Reason to adore and praise the Supreme Disposer of Events, who deals infinitely better with us than we deserve; and amidst all his Judgments hath remembered Mercy, by causing the Voice of Health again to be heard among us:—Instead of Famine, affording to an ungrateful People a Competency of the Necessaries and Comforts of Life; in remarkably preserving and protecting our Troops, when in apparent Danger, unbelief our Enemies, with all their boasted Skill and Strength, have met with Loss, Disappointment, and Defeat:—And in the Course of this good Providence, the Fathers of Mercies have bestowed upon us many other Favours, which call for our grateful Acknowledgments.

Therefore,

WE have thought fit, with the Advice of the Council and House of Representatives, to appoint THURSDAY the Twenty-third Day of November Instant, to be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING, throughout this Colony; hereby calling upon Ministers and People, to meet for religious Worship on said Day, and devoutly to offer up their dutiful Praises to Almighty GOD, the Source and benevolent Bestower of all Good, for his affording the necessary Means of Subsistance, though our Commerce has been prevented, and the Supplies from the Fishery denied:—That such a Measure of Health has been enjoyed among us; that the Lives of our Officers and Soldiery have been so remarkably preserved, while our Enemies have fell before them:—That the vigorous Efforts which they have been led to exert in the Savage Vengeance of the Wilderness, and rouse the Indians to Arms, in an unavoidable Destruction might come upon our Frontiers, have been almost miraculously defeated:—That we, unskilled Enemies, instead of Ravaging the Country with uncontrolled Sway, are confined within such narrow Limits, to their own Mortification and Distress, confronted by an American Army, brave and determined:—That such a Band of United, founded upon the best Principles, unless the American Colonies fall, that our Rights and Privileges, both Civil and Religious, are secured to us, notwithstanding all the Attempts of our barbarous Enemies to deprive us of them:—

And to offer up humble and fervent Prayers to Almighty GOD, for the whole British Empire; especially for the UNITED AMERICAN COLONIES:—That he would bless our Civil Rulers, and lead them into wise and prudent Measures in this dark, and difficult Day:—That he would endow our General Court with all those Wisdom which is profitable to direct:—That he would graciously be pleased to open our Endeavours to restore Peace, preserve our Rights and privileges, and hand them down to Posterity:—That he would give Wisdom to the American Congress, equal to their important Station:—That he would direct our General, and the Armies wherever employed, and give them Success and Victory:—That he would preserve and strengthen the Harmony of the UNITED COLONIES:—That he would pour out his Spirit on all Orders of Men, through the land, bring us to a thankful Repentance and Reformation; particularly sanctify all his Church, that he would make Our's Emanuel's Land:—That he would spread the Knowledge of the Redeemer through the whole Earth, and fill the World with his Glory.

And hereby forbidden on said Day.

GIVEN under our Hands at the Council-Chamber, in Watertown, the Fourth Day of November, in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-five.

By their Honors Command,

PEREZ MORTON, Dep'y Sec'y.

JAMES OTIS	WALTER SPOONER,
CALEB CUSHING,	JOSEPH GERRISH,
JOHN WHETCOMB,	JEDEDIAH FOSTER,
JAMES PRESCOTT,	ELDAD TAYLOR,
BENJA. LINCOLN,	MICHAEL FARLEY,
JOSEPH PALMER,	SAMUEL HOLTEN,
JABEZ FISHER,	MOSES GILL,
BENJ. WHITE.	

GOD save the PEOPLE.

Watertown, November 6, 1775.

By FRANCIS ABBOT,

Who proposes leaving it in about ten days,

SUndry articles of English Goods, among which are the following, viz. Light pompadore, mixed and black broad cloths, shalloons, buttons and twist, cambleits, calamancoes, crewels, corsletees, damasses, silesetts, gauze, lawn, hose and half-hour glasses, looking-glasses, hammers, woman's hats, pad-locks, sail-needles, crimson knit-patterns, tamies, feathers, black Manchester velvet, pennistone, pewter plates and pint pots, sawing silk, ivory combs, sans, tapes, flock locks, mug's tops, tea locks, keyses, scissel ratteen, black sleeve, dice and knee buckles, snapper nails, men's mittens and gloves, men's hats, &c. &c. &c.

STOP a VILLAIN.

A Young Man about 25 Years of Age, middling stature, short black'sh hair, he wore a dark claret coat with a seam cross the shoulders, a red jacket, and a brown cambler jacket, a pair of stript woolen trowsers, and white tucken breeches, a pair of ill-used and a pair of grey stockings, all much worn, and a pair of silver shoe buckles; who said his name was John Watson, and belonged to Captain Capen's Company, in General Putnam's regiment, and that his father lived at Springfield in Connecticut; on the first instant stole a good coat, a jacket, a vest, and sundry other articles, and ran away indebted to the subscriber in the sum of £. 8 lo. L. M. for boarding fourteen weeks, and sundry medicines administered. The said person is active in setting a horse, and can shave well. Whoever shall apprehend him and convey him to Mr. *James Morrill*, Merchant in Providence, Mr. *Isaac Bradish*, under keeper of the Goal in Cambridge, or the Subscriber in Natick, shall receive *Eight Dollars* reward, and all necessary charges.

ISAAC MORRILL.

Natick, November 3, 1775.

LOST at Cambridge, on the 6th instant, between the College and the Bridge, by the subscriber, a red leather Pocket-Book, with a steel lock to it, containing one bill of three pounds, one of five dollars, one of one pound, and one of six shillings, two pistareens and six coppers. Any person who will deliver the same to Col. Theophilus Cotton, in Roxbury, or to the Printers hereof, shall have two dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by me,

EDMOND SNOW.

Roxbury, Nov. 8, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, at the camp in Roxbury, on the 28th of October, inst. a chesnut coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and an inch high, low in flesh, knots and paces, shod all round, a rowel of leather in his breast, 5 years old, has a scar on one of his hind legs, cropped by fetters. Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to Capt. Ebenezer Crafts, at Roxbury, in Col. Learned's regiment, shall have one dollar reward, and necessary charges paid, on the delivery of said horse.

JOHN BLUNT.

Winthrop, October 26, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from Cambridge Camp, on the 20th of last month, a mare-bear'd MARE, about 13 hands and half high, with a small star in her forehead, some white spots on her withers, about 6 years old, paces wholly. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to John Wilson, in Col. Whitney's regiment, to Capt. John Rice's company, or to John Alger Millikin, at Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, shall have two dollars reward and all necessary charges paid.

DESERTED or captivated, strayed or stolen from the subscriber, Serjeant Major of Col. Sargent's regiment, a sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and paces well, has a light colour'd mane and tail, a white streak down her face, has lost part of her ear cut. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber at Inman's house in Cambridge, shall receive a reasonable reward and all necessary Charges, paid by

ALDRICK WILEY.

Prospect Hill, November 8, 1775.

LOST by the subscriber, a leather Pocket-Book, (red Morocco) somewhat defaced, containing about six pounds, chiefly in continental currency, a number of letters and other papers. Whoever finds the same, and will leave it with Mr. Doyle, printer-keeper, Mr. Edes, Printer, in Watertown, or at the Post-Office in Cambridge, shall receive three dollars reward.

DAVID TOWNSEND.

N. B. The above may be easily known, as it contains a number of letters directed to myself.

STRAYED or stolen out of a pasture near Roxbury meeting house, on the night following the 23th instant, a light sorrel HORSE, 14 hands high, 7 years old, natural paces, short large long mane and tail, something whitish, a drip in his face, his nose all white and a little scurfy, some white spots occasioned by the saddle, and sundry marks of the collar on his breast and back, from his being wounded last year in the mane, both ears bored, and toe cork'd. Whoever will secure said Horse and convey him to me the subscriber, or Lieut. Samuel Flowers, of Roxbury Camp, or to Col. Timothy Danielson, of Ipswich in Roxbury camp, or to Col. Thomas, quarter master in Worcester, shall have three dollars reward and all necessary charges paid by GEORGE M'INTIRE.

West-Springfield, October 24, 1775.

TAKEN up last July, a chestnut coloured MARE, about 15 and half hands high, her nose white, and some white spots on her back, about 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder with a W. Inquire of Samuel Draper, at Stoval's point, in Capt. Timothy Corey's company.

TAKEN up by Thomas Nelson of Lincoln, a light sorrel MARE, 13 and half hands high, with a white nose and some white spots, some pieces of shoes on her fore feet, and none on her hind. The owner may have her again paying charges.

DESERTED from Col. Brewer's regiment, and Capt. Hussey's company, one Simeon Smith of Greenfield, joiner by trade, a thin spare fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, had on blue coat and black vest, a metal button on his hat, black long hair, black eyes, his voice is of a hermaphrodite sound, the masculine rather predominant; he was in the Matthias Smith, a small made fellow, a sadler by trade, grey headed, has a young look in his face, is apt to say I swear! I swear! and between words will say it smart; had on a green coat, and an old red coat; he is a right gamester, although he wears a mustling; a sober fellow. Likewise one John Doby, a long bump shoulder'd fellow, a shoemaker by trade, drawls his words, and for comfortable says comfable, had a green coat, thick leather breeches, silk legs, (the name of his former master's name was one John Guilson, a man well known in Sunderland) wears a watch, middling stature, a comper by trade, has a black beard, wears a light colour'd roll and jacket, and has a surly look: Likewise his brother in law, Gideon Graves, about a middling stature, somewhat flocky, his looks, fashions and words generally resemble, had a sad red coat, a pale blue vest, dark brown thickset breeches, and had a large wallet. They have been apt to make excuses for their running away, and intimate they took a dislike to one Elizabeth Hinges, who was put in Ensign over them, and found much fault with the continental allowance. Whoever will take up said deserters and secure or bring them into the camp, shall have two dollars reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by me.

Prospect-Hill, Nov. 8, 1775. MOSES HARVEY, Cap.

P. S. Said deserters have been gone some time, and herein expected they would return, I have omitted advertising them.

STRAYED or stolen from Bridgewater, last Saturday Night, a black Horse, with a white face, 9 years old, trots and paces. Whoever will return said Horse to Abiah Thayer, of said Bridgewater, or give intelligence where he may be found, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid.

TAKEN out of Mr. Ebenezer Bradish's house, in Cambridge, the day after the battle of Lexington, a GUN that was taken from the regulars marked No. 30, & the stand of arms. Whoever will bring said Gun to William Baker of Sudbury, or give him such information that he may get it again, shall have six dollars reward, paid by me,

WILLIAM BARKER.

Frederick County, Maryland, 25th September, 1775.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Goal last Night, DAVID ALSPAUGH, was in Germany, speaks good English, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with black Hair tied behind. Had on, black plush Waistcoat and Breeches, black Stockings, and a Watch in his Pocket; affects to be genteel. 'Tis supposed he will either go to Canada, or join the Forces there, till he can get an Opportunity to go over to the Enemy. Whoever will secure said Alspaugh in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Information to me the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward of me.

THO'S FRENCH, Sheriff.

WANTED, a Quantity of old Linnen, suitable for making Lint, for which the Cash will be given upon its being sent to the general Hospital in Cambridge. Wanted also, one or two Persons used to making Sheet Lint, who by applying at the same Place, or to Doctor ISAAC FOSTER, at his Quarters near said Hospital, will meet with proper Encouragement.

To be SOLD,

A small Consignment of exceeding good TOBACCO, and SNUFF manufactured at New-York, from good old Virginia Tobacco. Inquire of MOSES ROACH, near the Shining Mills, Milton.

TAKEN up by Aaron Hill of Cambridge, a black Horse, about 15 Hands high, no Shoes on his fore Feet, supposed to be 6 or 7 Years old. The Owner may have him again by applying to AARON HILL and paying Charges.

Cambridge, October 27, 1775.

RAN away from David Fitch, an apprentice Boy, named Jonas Welsh, 19 Years old, of a middling Stature, light Complection, had on a light colour'd Jacket and leather Breeches, overlaid off with him a red great Coat, and duffy blue Surtout, and a brown roan Mare, 7 Years old. Whoever will secure said Runaway and convey him to me the Subscriber, shall have Two Dollars Reward and necessary Charges paid by me.

Bedford, Mass. Bay, October 26, 1775. DAVID FITCH.

STRAYED or stolen from a Pasture in Cambridge, a black Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded with the Letter M on her left Thigh, about 14 Hands high four Years old, a natural Pacer. Whoever will convey said Mare to the Subscriber in Fort Number 1, Col. Scammon's Regiment, or to Mr. Walter Powers in Sanford, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, JOHN TOWERS.

TAKEN from Mr. Bradish's Tavern in Cambridge, on the 21st of April last, a hunting SADDLE, almost new, without any Housing or Cloth, but side Skirts the deepest. Whoever has got said Saddle, and will give Information to Samuel Sturtevant in Worcester, or to Isaac Sturtevant at Roxbury, shall be handsomely rewarded by me, SAMUEL STURTEVANT.

TAKEN up this Day by me the Subscriber, in my Inclosure, a dark chestnut Mare, having a white Spot on the near Side under the Saddle, long Main and Tail, docked and rowel, between 15 and 16 Hands high. Whoever owns said Mare, by applying to me may have her again paying Charges.

Reading, October 21, 1775. AMOS PEARSON.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 14th of October, a light colour'd sorrel Mare, with a white Mane and Tail, about 12 Years old, no Shoes on her off fore Foot. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her to Deacon Jones in Cambridge, or to the Owner, shall have a handsome Reward and all necessary Charges paid by WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Shirley.

STRAYED or stolen from Camp on Winter Hill, on the Night of the 22d Instant, a large black Mare, about 14 Hands and half high, supposed to be about 6 Years old, trots and paces well, has a white Face and her two hind feet white, and is newly shod and rid'd. Whoever will take up said Mare and send her to Col. Reed in Winter-Hill or to me the Subscriber at Fort William, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary Charges paid.

PHINEAS HUTCHINS.

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(1) see index under Town of Boston. (2) see index under Fine (3) see post act, pa. 499, & restraining Act, pa. 721.
(4) see index, under Congress, Continental. (5) see pa. 723, &c.